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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.69

September 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 89 Humidity „ 93 „ 48

September 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87 Humidity „ 63 „ 60

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8044 日七初月八 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918. 三拜禮 號一十月九英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED PROGRESS RESUMED.

BRITISH CARRY MORE GERMAN POSITIONS.

FRESH ADVANCES BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris, September 9.

A Havas message says:—The Allies have now reached an important front facing the Hindenburg Line. The enemy is actually seeking shelter inside the positions he used two months ago as starting points for his attack. A slight pause is probable in certain parts, but should the enemy venture on local counter-attacks a German general reaction seems improbable, owing to lack of time and effectives. The question is for the Allies to capture successive formidable organisations miles deep, established during two years, behind the water-lines on which General Ludendorff is now bound to bury himself and will attempt to resist. But the Germans cannot defend the Crozat Canal, crossed by General Humbert. The railway junction at La Fere seems ripe for falling. St. Gobain forest, the most powerful bastion in General Ludendorff's defence, is outflanked on the west by General Mangin's advance on the Oise.

To the east General Ludendorff is attacking furiously, trying to keep the Aisne front. Yesterday one of General Mangin's Divisions eastward of that front broke through five German Divisions and General Berthelot's terrible pressure north of the Vesle enables one to think that the Germans will retreat there as on the rest of the front. Should the Allies' advance slacken in certain parts, it is certain it will start again elsewhere. Some moves will be needed, but no regathering of the Allies forces is necessary. Their bulk is following the vanguard methodically and closely. Obviously Marshal Foch will not think himself obliged to attack at the very point where the enemy has expectingly gathered the greater part of his forces and material to sustain the shock.

A New Allied Attack.

London, September 9.

Reuter learns that between the Somme and the Oise we are now attacking Gouzeaucourt and also hold the western edge and part of the northern edge of Epehy. Patrols have entered Vendelles and Vermand.

The French are less than four miles from St. Quentin and cavalry patrols are close to La Fere. The retreat is slowing down as the Siegfried Line is approached. The day of rapid movement is apparently terminating on this part of the front temporarily.

Gouzeacourt Wood Captured.

London, September 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the early morn, English and New Zealand advanced detachments attacked and carried German positions on the high ground between Peiziere and Havrincourt Wood, after sharp fighting in which we repulsed heavy counter-attacks with loss.

We gained the old British trench lines on the ridge overlooking Gouzeaucourt, capturing Gouzeaucourt Wood.

On the left of the attack, other English troops successfully advanced the line in the eastern portions of Havrincourt Wood. We captured a number of prisoners in these operations.

We repulsed attacks against posts recently established westward of La Bassee. Wet and stormy weather prevails.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—Our aeroplanes carried out their work with difficulty, owing to rainstorms and wind. We dropped five tons of bombs during the day. There was no night flying. The enemy's activity was slight. We brought down five and drove down two enemy machines uncontrollable. No British machines are missing.

Details of Our Progress.

London, September 9.

Writing to-day, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Southwards we have reached a line east of the villages of Trefoon, Poeuilly, Flechin and Bernes and are in Roisel. Thence the line runs along the Roisel-Villers-Faucon Railway, we occupying Faucon and also Saulcourt and Guyencourt.

Further north, we carried the spur south-east of Heudicourt and Desert Wood, between Fins and Gouzeacourt.

The Germans are reported to be trailing out of Heudicourt, near which we captured a spoil heap which figured prominently in the Battle of Cambrai in November last, securing prisoners and machine-guns.

East of Wulverghem, an enemy storming party gained our trenches, but was driven back with considerable losses. Fires were observed at Donai during the day.

Among the prisoners are eight men recently released from captivity in Russia. A captured Order, signed by General Schultheim, directs that no dug-outs with more than eight steps be used. These deep shelters are one of the great features of the Hindenburg Line.

This morning we satisfactorily progressed between Gouzeacourt and Peizeire.

Attack Completely Successful.

London, September 9

Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—This morning's attack between Gouzeaucourt and Epehy was completely successful. Considerable resistance was encountered from strong pockets of German machine-guns. The attack partook of the character of a reconnaissance in force by strong skirmishing patrols. As a result, we carried Gouzeaucourt Wood, on the high ground north-west of the town, a vantage point of substantial tactical value. This carries our line nearly straight from the south-east corner of Havrincourt Wood, the majority of which is now in our possession. The weather is wet and stormy.

Fresh German Troops Arrive.

London, September 9.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—This morning between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy resistance was stronger, indicating the arrival of fresh troops. The Laffaux ravines were yesterday the scene of sanguinary fighting, there giving access along the ridge to the Chemin des Dames at Celles on the Aisne and the south-eastern angle of the same group of hills. The Germans attacked furiously, revealing that an abundance of artillery of all calibres is now concentrated at this danger spot in the defences of the St. Gobain massif. In view of the difficulty of progress in this region, more success is likely to attend our on flanking movement towards La Fere, but in any case this counter-attacking is all to our advantage.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED PROGRESS RESUMED.

French Progress Increased.

London, September 9.

A French communique says:—North of the Somme we increased our progress east of Avesnes in the direction of Clastres and occupied La Motte Farm. Our elements crossed the Crozat Canal opposite Lizy.

Between the the Oise and the Aisne there were violent artillery-ing and enemy infantry reactions during the night.

Two strong German counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux were repulsed. We took prisoner eighty men belonging to five different regiments.

In Champagne we raided in the region of Mont Sanenom and took prisoners. A German raid west west of Auberive failed.

Fresh Advances on French Front.

London, September 10.

A French communique says:—Our troops to-day made fresh advances at different points of the battle-front. Eastwards of St. Quentin we captured Etreillers and Roupy beyond the Crozat Canal and captured Grand Seraucourt, Clastres, Montescourt-Lizerolles and Remigny. We occupied Hill 103, southwards of Contescourt.

South of the Oise we captured Essigny le Grand Station and Hill 117 and north of the Oise we took Fordelies and the woods north-west of Canlers Farm and Red Farm. The brick works and station at Servais were carried and we advanced in the region north of Laffaux and in the region of Glennes, between the Aisne and the Vesle.

Further Surprises Expected.

London, September 10.

Paris experts are of opinion that although the rate of advance is slackening, this in no wise implies stagnation. Further surprises may be expected. The French capture of the ancient fort of Lizy is a further menace to La Fere, which dominates a distance of five kilometres.

German Claims.

London, September 9.

A German official wireless message says:—Strong enemy attacks against the Gouzeaucourt-Epehy Line failed with heavy losses. Between the Ailette and the Aisne an enemy attack in close formation was repulsed along the whole front with sanguinary losses.

British Again Advance the Line.

London, September 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy launched a second counter-attack against our new positions westward of Gouzeaucourt but was completely repulsed.

Our line was advanced during the night southward of Havrincourt. We also progressed north-east of Neuve Chapelle and west and north of Armentieres.

RUSSO-GERMAN TERRITORIAL AGREEMENT.

Turkey Angry at not Being Consulted.

Amsterdam, September 9.

A message from Berlin says the Germano-Russian Supplementary Treaties have been signed. These provide for the appointment without delay of Delimitation Commissions with a provision for neutral zones. Germany undertakes not to support the formation of independent Russian States and Russia renounces sovereignty over Esthonia and Livonia and receives the free harbour zones of Reval, Riga and Windau.

Germany retains the occupation of the Caucasus and Russia agrees to German recognition of the independence of Georgia and promises to supply Germany with a quarter of the Baku oil supplies.

Russia pays Germany six milliard marks for the indemnification of individual Germans' losses, subject to counter-claims of which one and a half milliard is payable in five monthly instalments, partly in gold and partly in notes; one milliard in merchandise over eighteen months; two and a half milliards in German Bonds before December 31; and one milliard by subsequent agreement.

The Turkish press protests against the German arrangement regarding the Caucasus and Georgia and strongly criticises the fact that the Treaty was concluded without consulting Turkey.

NEWS FROM EAST AFRICA.

A Successful British Attack.

London, September 9.

An East African official message says:—Two British columns simultaneously attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Anguros, on the Upper Lurio River, driving him westwards and killing and capturing many.

THE SALONICA FRONT.

Greek Line Advanced.

London, September 9.

A British official message from Salonica says:—In the Struma Valley, the Greek outpost line advanced unopposed to the general line of Kakaraska, Kalendra and Hazoatar.

FOOD RIOT IN AUSTRIA.

Military and Police Powerless.

Zurich, September 10.

According to a severely censored message from Vienna, a serious food riot has occurred at Villach. Hundreds of women plundered butchers' shops. The police and military were momentarily powerless. Martial law has been proclaimed.

FRENCH DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

Paris, September 9.

A Havas message states:—M. Gaston Dumesnil, Deputy of Maine and Loire, and M. Abel Ferry, Deputy of the Vosges, who during the intermission in the French Parliament sittings were among the Deputies who joined their posts at the front, have both been severely wounded.

FRENCH AERIAL POST SERVICE.

Paris, September 9.

A Havas message says:—The first official technical attempt at an aerial postal service occurred to-day between Nice and Corsica.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE "NERVY" GERMANS.

Political Changes Foreshadowed.

London, September 10.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that owing to increasing nervousness among the people of Germany, important political changes are approaching, including the resignation, the *Vossische Zeitung* mentions, of Dr. Solfe. Herr Erzberger and Herr Scheidemann are mentioned as possible successors. The paper adds that there is no doubt that the Austrian Cabinet will resign shortly.

The Fatherland in Danger.

Amsterdam, September 9.

A number of leading German newspapers are voicing similar and apparently inspired protests against the publication of enemy communiques.

The Saxon Minister of Interior, speaking at Dresden, emphasised the present need, because the Fatherland is in danger, for all parties, from pacifists to annexationists, to draw closer together in a policy of holding out. He said the present is the hardest time of all, "because our old courage and old resolute spirt seem to be beginning to waver".

THE RUSSIAN UNREST.

Counter-Revolutionary Plot Continues.

Amsterdam, September 9.

A Moscow message shows that the counter-revolutionary movement continues to spread, despite drastic Bolshevik measures. There is hardly any large town in Russia where a plot has not been discovered, in connection with which numerous persons have been arrested. The movement apparently emanates from one centre.

Terrorism Continues.

Amsterdam, September 9.

A message from Petrograd says it is officially announced that there have been 512 shootings so far as a reprisal for the murder of M. Uritzki. There are 121 names of hostages published who have been shot in case of a fresh attempt. They include five Grand Dukes, two former Kerensky Ministers and prominent ex-officers. Thirty-four big landowners and also the former Archimandrite at Moscow have been shot at Smorensk as a reprisal for the attack on M. Lenin.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

Capture of Chita.

London, September 9.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says the Czecho Slovaks have captured Chita.

Further Successes.

London, September 10.

A Tokyo semi-official message says:—General Semenoff's troops have occupied Hadabrac and Chindatakaya, taking prisoner a hundred. General Semenoff is concentrating in the vicinity of Bolja.

The Czechs in North Manchuria have decided to enter Zabaikal and have already occupied Manchuli.

Telegraphic communication with Irkutsk and all places westward to Chelisbinik is restored.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

A Big Tour Through Lancashire.

London, September 9.

Mr. Lloyd George starts on the 11th inst. on a great tour through Lancashire. He receives the Freedom of Manchester on the 12th inst. The ceremony will be followed by various public functions at which the Premier will speak. He motors next day through Lancashire, delivering speeches at numerous stopping places, finishing at Blackpool.

CANADA'S GROWING REVENUE.

Ottawa, September 10.

A statement issued by the Finance Department shows an increase of over twelve million dollars in the revenues of the Dominion for the first five months of the current fiscal year. The war expenditure during August totalled $11,571,723.

U.S. NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Washington, September 9.

The Navy Department announces that thirty-five firemen on the transport Mount Vernon were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Mutual Artillery Activity.

London, Sept. 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully repulsed raiders northward of Arleux-en-Gohelle. There is reciprocal artillery activity, chiefly in the neighbourhoods of the Arras-Cambrai Road, and in the La Bassee Canal and Ypres sectors.

A Shortage of Ammunition?

London, Sept. 9.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Sunday, says: Repeatedly during the past week even when the German infantry was most hotly pressed, the German artillery did not provide anything like the assistance which might have been anticipated. For example the German counter-battery work on the occasion of the sanguinary defeat of three German divisions at Croeyammont was puerile. One is forced to conclude that perhaps partly owing to the loss of millions of rounds in the retreat the enemy, at any rate in certain sectors, is short of ammunition.

The Allies' Reserves.

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.

A writer in "Vorwaerts" points out that only nine of thirty-two strong American divisions only nine have been employed in the big fighting and ten have not yet been engaged at all. Moreover only the weakest of the British Divisions have been thrown into the fight.

(Continued on page 3.)

CONCRETE SHIPS.

May Outlive those of Iron.

A statement supposed to have been made by R. J. Wig, chief engineer of the Concrete Ship Division of the United States Shipping Board, before the recent meeting of the American Concrete Institute at Atlantic City, which was widely interpreted to mean that a concrete ship of type contracted for by the Government would not last more than a year, has been explained by Mr. Wig in response to inquiry made by the *Evening Post*. Two cement experts, connected with companies in this city, last week challenged the one-year estimate of a concrete-ship's life in an article in the *Evening Post*.

Mr. Wig explains that he was misquoted by a number of newspapers, and expresses the opinion that the discovery of a novel protective coating for the new fleet of concrete ships that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is building will make these ships as durable as those of steel construction. He says:—

"From our comprehensive investigations of concrete structures in sea water we are assured that concrete ships will last a minimum of several years without any protection whatever. By the application of protective coatings, which are well known to us, we are certain of an extended life of several years additional. And with the further development of protective means upon which we are now working, I believe the concrete ship can be made as permanent as steel, if not more so.

"At a meeting of the American Concrete Institute, held at Atlantic City recently, I was unfortunately misquoted as saying that the concrete ship would last only one year. Of course, this is not so nor did I say it, and I am anxious to have this erroneous statement corrected as soon as possible because it puts the concrete ship in an utterly false position. The many able engineers who are now devoting their time to the study of concrete in our organisation are becoming more and more enthusiastic over the future of concrete ships. Improvements are constantly being made which make concrete more suitable for shipbuilding.

"Few people realise that the concrete ship is actually 20 per cent. lighter than the wood ship, if built of the new concrete mixture developed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The aggregate from which this new concrete is made is so light that it floats on water, and yet it makes a kind of concrete possessing twice the strength of that used in ordinary building construction. With this development, the concrete ship will come into more direct competition with the steel ship.

"There are many problems yet to be solved in the building of concrete ships, and while this new industry sprung into life as an emergency war measure, its future is becoming more and more established as a permanent institution."

Russian Educational Society.

The Russian Educational Society of Shanghai have opened a Russian School at 25 Chaoufoong Road, as a school mediator between Russian and English School for Russian children. Applications will be received and particulars furnished by the Secretary, Mr. B. Vaidmer, care of Russo Asiatic Bank.

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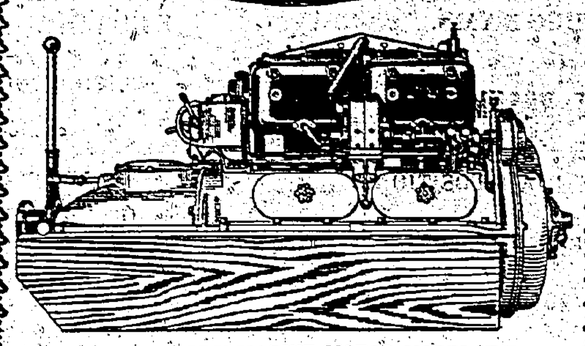

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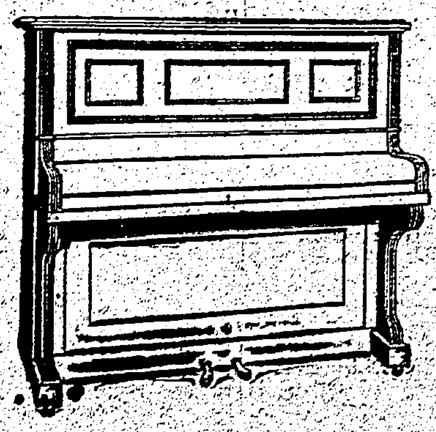

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GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai S.P.C.A.

The Shanghai S. P.C.A. report for August shows that eight convictions were obtained for cruelty to animals and fines imposed amounting in the aggregate to $51. A mafoo was fined $15 for unmercifully thrashing a mule. This was reported by a member of the public with the above mentioned good result. It is to be hoped that all other members of the public witnessing similar occurrences will take similar steps towards obtaining such well merited punishment.

Reported Assassination of Tang Hua-lung in Canada.

To the great surprise of his many friends in Peking and other parts of the country a telegram was received yesterday says the *Peking Leader* of September 4, by a member of the Ministry of the Navy to the effect that Mr. Tang Hua-lung, formerly Minister of the Interior, had been assassinated in Victoria, Canada. It is said that Mr. Tang met his untimely end when he was just about to board a steamer to return to China. Mr. Tang left Peking last May on a tour to America to study the political institutions there.

Japanese Motor Bus Service.

Charter having been obtained, a motorbus service from Yasaka-machi (Nagasaki) to Mogi will probably be opened in the latter part of September. The enterprise is being undertaken by Mr. Notomi, Vice-Chairman of the Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, and a few other gentlemen. There are to be seven "stations" established en route at a cost of Yen 700, and the fares are to be fifty sen for the full journey and twenty-five sen to Tagami, the village at the summit of the hill and about half way to Mogi.—*Nagasaki Press.*

Columbia's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Panama Thursday, August 8.—George Holguin, President of the Colombia National Assembly, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs by President Suarez after the latter's inauguration yesterday. Gen. Holguin last year introduced a bill in the Colombian National Assembly declaring German submarines to be pirates and closing Colombian ports to them. President Suarez is friendly to the United States. It is understood here that the treaty calling for compensation to Colombia for Panama's share of the national debt will be revived soon.

Smuggling Gold to Germany.

Arnheim, Holland, July 29.—Smugglers have done a big trade here for some time past in sending into Germany gold coins of all nations. The coins are eagerly bought up by dealers of indeterminate nationality, mostly at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague, at a premium which has reached 70 per cent. of the face value. In Germany they fetch double that sum. Thousands of smugglers have been dealt with in the courts in the past four years, and 7,000 cases are still awaiting trial. One smuggler was caught recently attempting to take gold coins out of the country. He wore a suit every button of which was a cloth-covered ten florin or five florin piece. There are also reports of sandwiches with gold coins, instead of slices of sausage between the bread and butter.

Baron Hayashi Recalled.

Tokyo, August 28.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, has been ordered to return home by Baron Goto, the Foreign Minister, reports the *Teikoku Teushin*. A telegram ordering the Minister to come back was sent to Peking on Wednesday by Baron Goto, and the Minister is expected to leave Peking for Tokyo in a few days. The *Teikoku Teushin* further reports that though the authorities concerned declare that the return home of the Minister is connected with the necessity of exchanging views on some important official business the coming home of the Minister is connected with a change in the policy of the Japanese Government to [illegible] difficult to solve. It [illegible] according to the [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

The Irony of It.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past two, a steamroller might have been observed wending its very leisurely way eastwards by the Horse Bazaar: and oh, irony of ironies, about twenty yards ahead of it walked a coolie with a red flag, says a recent issue of *N. C. Daily News*. How many motor-cars, not provided with men with red flags, must have whizzed past the roller in its promenade we have no idea. Great is the power of "olo custom."

German Cures.

The drastic measures for nerve troubles adopted in several German military hospitals are of such a character that, according to a Munich telegram to the *Kolnische Volkszeitung*, regular revolts against it have occurred, hospital wards being demolished. The hospital at Rosenheim was burned down, presumably owing to incendiarism by a patient so treated. An electric current is employed, and so great is the pain that many of the patient tremble and often scream before the actual application, and under the effect of the current their shouts are often heart-rending. Patients have often run away from the doctors applying the treatment.

New Name for French Poilu.

The Americans are not satisfied with the commonly accepted nickname of the French soldier —poilu. Probably it does not carry the right amount of colloquial snap to satisfy their boisterous camaraderie. They have invented another name. To the Americans the French private is now "Didonk." All French soldiers address men in the ranks in the second person singular, and every French private's first remark, particularly if he is offering or requesting a drink, is "Dis donc," an equivalent to the American's characteristic "Say!" In the light of this origin, then "Didonk" is good and will stick.

Sugar Order Revoked.

The discovery that the Hotel Plaza did not have a large surplus supply of sugar when it was penalised recently resulted in the Food Administration revoking its order suspending the hotel's baking license. After a hearing at which the evidence appeared to show that the hotel management was guilty of hoarding, it developed that clerical errors of a material nature had been uncovered, which completely changed the aspect of the case. A new hearing was asked for and granted, and, according to a statement issued by the Federal Food Board it developed that the hotel had erred in making a return of its surplus sugar supply. — *New York Evening Post.*

U. S. Needs Black Walnut.

Nearly 200,000 board feet of black walnut, suitable for gunstocks and aeroplane propellers, has been reported to the State Forester by new Jersey citizens in response to a recent appeal received from the War Department, and an additional amount has been reported by boy scouts to the United States forest service. Owners have been notified of firms with Government contracts and in need of walnut. The State Department of Conservation and Development recently issued an appeal for more of the wood, and asked that those making reports give the name and address of the owner, the size of the tree or log, and tell whether the owner is willing to sell.

Plague of Baboons.

A Capetown correspondent of the *Daily Express* writes:—Strange stories of the depredations of baboons in the country districts are told in the annual report of the Department of Justice, a Government publication, in its survey of damage done by game and vermin in the Cape Province. "In Robertson," the report state, "the baboons raided a farm, rode the donkeys in the backyard, and no efforts of the women could drive them away. In Lyngeburg, owing to the absence of food in the mountains, they raided gardens in broad daylight, and nothing short of shooting them would deter them, so bold have they become. Poison clubs have been formed in Aberdeen to keep down their numbers."

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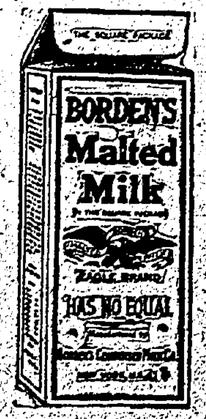

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stapleton and son beg to return thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

A LOSING GAME.

At last one enemy Premier has had the courage to admit that it is useless carrying on the war, from his point of view, of course. Talaat Pasha, Premier (or Grand Vizier) of Turkey has uttered in plain words what has been in the minds of the Central Powers for a very long time, namely that, so far as they are concerned, it is not the slightest use to continue the war further. They are beaten on land at sea, and in the air; at every turn of the war they are outpointed, and the fact is being borne upon them, coldly and mercilessly, that their fight is a losing one. Every hope they had of gaining supremacy over the Allies has left them one by one until to-day they are brought fact to face with the stark and naked truth that they have no more chance of winning now than they would have in a hundred years to come. In plain, unadulterated language the Central Powers are sick and sorry for themselves. In numerous ways they have shown that they realise the hopelessness of their cause and that they would willingly get out of it under certain conditions, but it is not often that we hear of such admitted weakness as the Turkish Premier put into words.

What effect is this fear-emboldened statement going to have on the morale of the enemy people? Not so very long ago had any statesman dared to make such an utterance as this he would have been severely punished, but now the people have learned the truth, which all the camouflaging of their wily Governments has failed to hide, and, knowing the truth, they are sick at heart, for they see that the continuance of the battle will for them lead nowhere, and that valuable blood is being wickedly spilled. Had anyone in Germany ever gone so far as to suggest that the time would come when the Fatherland and her Allies would have to take peace at any price, that person would have been considered mad, but the time is surely coming when the Central Powers will be thus humiliated. Everything points with a righteous finger to victory for the Allies, and there will be no alternative left the enemy shortly than to sue for peace. Fresh blows are being incessantly rained upon the enemy, whose burdens have increased as every month has passed by, but of late they have increased at a much more alarming rate and our foes are groaning under them in a way which is sufficient proof that they are nearing the end of their tether; that soon they must realise that they have played the game of war and have lost. And not only have Germany's War Lords come to know this thing which was thought impossible, but Germany's hangers-on have come to know it also and fear is written from one end of Central Europe to the other. In fact, so great is this fear that it would surprise no-one to learn at an early date that Germany's Allies were deserting her like rats leaving a ship. There is not the slightest doubt that they would have done so long ago, but Germany has known perfectly well how the land lay, and has trusted no-one, but the knowledge she has had has placed her in such a position that a certain measure of power has been put within her grasp, and this she has wielded in a way that has placed her unfortunate subordinates between the devil and the deep sea. Their position is as bad as it can be, for they are being hammered without mercy by the Allies on the one hand and by their big bullying task-master on the other, and one can excuse them a little if they do not know which way to turn.

One can have little doubt that a few of Germany's Allies regret deeply they did not throw in their lot with the Allies. Turkey, especially, is learning this to her cost. When the facts are marshalled and reviewed, they show nothing else than that Germany and her satellites are aware of how badly they are being beaten. More than that, Germany has for a very long time done nothing else but feed the German people on "victories" and if there were not any real little victories, then she manufactured them and, like the gullible fools they are, the German people swallowed the stories as a child who swallows jam but has a hazy idea at the back of his mind that there is more in in it than meets the eye. When all comes to all, the people of the Fatherland have really come to a realisation that they have been bamboozled. The Government has overdone it and it did it at a stage too early in the game, for it will want this sweetened medicine to administer to its sick people later on. It will then be found that it has palled. General von Hindenburg is a sanguine fool, without a doubt, if he expects to be believed when he says that Germany is strong enough to beat the enemy in the West. Of course, he has had a lot to worry him of late, so can be excused a little rambling, and, moreover, he is one of the first men the wrath of the German people will fall on when they find they have been sold, so it behoves him to put a good face on what is really a bad matter. There appears to be a sharp thorn in the side of this great German General, namely the circulation of pamphlets of Allied origin which have found their way into the hands of the soldiers and the people at home and which are being perused with more interest now than at any other time in the war. General von Hindenburg calls them poison, but they contain the truth and are having a weakening effect on German moral. More power to the elbow of those who circulate them, we say.

The Canton Customs.

It will be seen by our news columns to-day that the Canton Intelligence Bureau, which spends most of its time in issuing high-sounding declarations of an intensely democratic character, has indignantly repudiated the report that the Military Government intends to take over the Canton Customs. That is all to the good, in one way, for it may be taken as meaning that the intention, if ever contemplated, is now abandoned. We cannot for ourselves conceive of a report of such a grave character being circulated by a reputable news agency such as Reuter's unless there were some grounds for it, and the statement of the Canton Bureau that it was inspired for the purpose of injuring the Constitutional cause may at once be discounted. Whether the proposal was ever made or not, we know that the Canton authorities have been unlawfully diverting the revenues of the country by appropriating them to their own use. No amount of denial will alter that fact, and it would be extremely interesting if the Canton Intelligence Bureau were to give us its views on this little matter.

The Old and the New.

We were pleased to see that another greedy and abusive rickshs coolie was before Mr. J. R. Wolfe at the Police Court yesterday and regret that more of them—for there are many of the same kidney—do not find their way to the same place. It is a well-known fact that of late years rickshs coolies, and many other Chinese for that matter, have become increasingly more impudent towards Europeans, whom they apparently consider are fair game to be fleeced. On account of a good deal of "maskeeness" Europeans have allowed themselves to be robbed and at the same time abused until to-day things have reached such a pass that if steps are not taken to put this type of robber in his proper place the lot of the European in Hongkong will become absolutely unbearable. At one time no Chinese would ever have dreamt of being impertinent to a European, not that they were given cause to be and were afraid, but because the older school of Chinese had much more of the polite gentleman in them than is the case with many Chinese youths of to-day who, directly they are fitted out in European, or a semi European clothes, as far as that goes, strut around like Ambassadors and lord it over all and sundry. Add to this a slight acquaintance with the English language and you have a youth superb—in his own estimation. We have all had experience of this kind of youth. Your young Chinese blood knocks the English "knut" into a cocked hat. The rickshs coolie sees these things also and adjusts his conduct accordingly.

The Kowloon Coolies.

At all events, it is gratifying that rickshs coolies who, not satisfied with demanding more than they are legally entitled to but are abusive also, should be taken to the Police Court. Cases of this description are frequent, but most Europeans who are thus insulted generally let the matter drop because of the amount of trouble it entails, with the result that the coolies know that in nine cases out of ten no notice will be taken of their impudence and they become more and more bold. One finds this lack of respect on the part of most men plying for hire, but the Kowloon rickshs men, especially those on the stand outside the Ferry, easily beat the lot. Every day in the week they contravene their licences in one way or another. Every time a Ferry puts in these men coolly pick the persons they know to be in the habit of paying above the legal fare, and if by chance they are for some reason compelled to take someone who is up to their tricks, they drag along at a painfully slow rate. In cases of this description a good way to punish them is to pay the legal fare and not one cent over, but the only method in which the misdeeds of rickshs pullers can be effectively brought home to them is for Europeans who are insulted and inconvenienced to have the offenders taken before a Magistrate, who will know how to deal with them.

DAY BY DAY.

HE IS TRULY GREAT WHO IS LITTLE IN HIS OWN EYES AND HOLDETH AS NAUGHT THE PINNACLE OF HONOUR.—Thomas a Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 66th birthday of the Right Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7.7/16d.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8 p.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon near over or near Naha, moving N.N.E."

The "Telegraph" in Mesopotamia.

A China Coast officer, writing to a local skipper from Mesopotamia, says:—"I received the *Telegraphs* for February, March and a part of April. I tell you they were a God-send. I am passing them around. Eady had the first 'go' and a naval man who was in charge on the China Coast now has a loan of them."

A Useful Guide Book.

We have received a copy of "A Guide to the City and Suburbs of Canton," which has been re-written and brought up to date by Dr. Kerr. It is published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. The little book is full of information regarding Canton and its environs, giving many details which will be of use to any visiting this historic city, while its value is enhanced by the particulars given of places of interest and by the daily tours and excursions outlined. It also contains a number of very useful maps.

Alleged Kidnapping.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Police Court to day with detaining a boy, evidently with the design of selling him. The defendant maintained that she was innocent and said she met the boy whilst he was ambling along the streets. The boy had told her that he was a derelict and had nowhere to go, and, taking compassion on him, she had adopted him. The accused was also charged with kidnapping a small boy, to which charge she replied that she was only taking the boy for a stroll and did not harbour any design of disposing of him. The hearing was remanded till Wednesday next.

Stale Tinned Meats.

The manager of the Hung Chow shop in Kowloon, appeared before Mr. Wood this morning on a charge of having for sale bad tinned meats. Dr. Smalley appeared for the prosecution and stated that on the day in question he had gone to the defendant's shop to buy some goods and later a bottle of oil which he had ordered was duly delivered at his residence. When he opened the bottle of oil he found it to be bad and in view of that fact he went again to the shop and subjected the whole stock to an inspection, and found various goods and tinned meats to be bad. The defendant had told him at the time that he had bought the goods second hand from a compradore in Hongkong. A fine of $50 was inflicted and the tinned meats were ordered to be destroyed.

Insufficient Evidence.

An old Chinese was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, for being found in possession of fifty rounds of revolver ammunition. The defendant alleged that he was newly arrived from America on his way home and when the steamer arrived in Hongkong several Chinese constables came on board. One of them hailed him, and demanded $6 from him. On his not complying, the constable started to examine his trunk, which was opened, and apprised him of the fact that he had committed an infringement of the law, and, to his consternation, brought out from his trunk the ammunition. Inspector Browne stated that on his opening the box in Court it was found that it contained only thirty-five rounds instead of fifty. The defendant was acquitted on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

THE PARTNERSHIP ACTION.

Further Hearing at Supreme Court.

The hearing was continued this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) of the issue as to whether Chan U-man is a partner in the Kwong Cheung Hing firm, against which Li Man-kai and the Wo Loong firm have obtained judgments.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) was for plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E. (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), for defendant.

Mr. Jenkin asked permission to call Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst, to rebut the evidence of the photographer who photographed the document in question in the case, to the effect that a photograph could not be faked without detection.

Defendant deposed that he bought the share in the firm for his sister. He did not take an active interest in the firm. As to the meeting of shareholders whereat defendant signed the resolutions, he was present representing his sister's interests. Ku Ping-nam had told him to advise his sister of the meeting. He signed the resolution for his sister. He wrote the whole of the document. It was not written by the shop manager, as stated by the other side. He was asked to write it because his literature was considered better. He signed it exactly as it appeared, with the qualification added to his signature that he signed "as representative on behalf of."

Defendant denied that all the shareholders agreed to have the resolution photographed. No such thing happened. He did not see the photograph until he was taken to see it in the solicitor's office in connection with the action. He denied that he used a Tong name in business. He traded under his own name, Chan U-man. He had no Tong name.

His Lordship:—Then you are the only Chinaman who hasn't.

Defendant:—I am under Portuguese Jurisdiction and don't need one.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said he had 16 years' practical experience in photography. It was quite possible to take a photograph of the document produced and to omit certain parts without detection.

Mr. Alabaster:—Of course it is possible to fake photographs.

Mr. Jenkin:—I wish you had admitted it before. Then I need not have called this witness.

Mr. Alabaster:—It is also possible to fake documents.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he could not tell without a microscope whether different ink had been used on different parts of the document. It appeared that the ink was the same.

Explaining his statement regarding his having no Tong name, defendant said he was a Portuguese subject, born in Macao. He had aliases, but no Tong name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, defendant said he knew by hearsay that Ku Ping nam took some of the defendant firm's money when he absconded. He did not know what the monies in possession of the firm were. If the law were so he supposed his sister, as partner, would be liable for all the debts of the firm.

Are you going to call your sister?—How can you call a woman to come and give evidence for you?

Mr. Jenkin:—She is not coming. I can answer that.

Mr. Alabaster:—Did you ask her to come?

Witness:—Yes. I told her of the trouble I was exposed to and she said "I am a woman; I cannot go."

Did you advise her to pay up?—No.

Will you?—As her adviser I cannot. I shall tell her the whole circumstances and let her decide.

Will she pay up?—I don't think so. She hasn't much money.

Is evading liabilities a family characteristic?—No.

Mr. Alabaster questioned defendant as to his knowledge of Hin Chik-wa. Witness did not know whether Hin Chik-wa was some time a member of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, whether his father was Compradore at the Government Civil Hospital or whether his father was one of the few Chinese Justices of the Peace.

His Lordship:—That does not necessarily mean that his son tells the truth. I've known some Justices of the Peace who were the biggest—

Mr. Alabaster interrupted.

JAPANESE SKIPPER HEVAILY FINED.

Unlawfully Entered a Swept Channel.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., T. Kimura, master of the Japanese steamer Urusan Maru, was charged with unlawfully entering the swept channel whilst sweeping operations were in progress at 6.05 a.m. yesterday.

Defendant pleaded guilty, but said that as it was rather foggy he did not see the sweepers sweeping.

A naval gunner gave evidence and said that he was in charge of the sweeping of the swept channel, and was sweeping sea-wards between D'Aguilar and Waglan, when he sighted a steamer entering the channel. He at once when full speed ahead towards this steamer and hoisted the International signal M.K. ("steer more to starboard") and blew his syren. It was a bit hazy with a visibility of over three miles. When about a quarter of a mile off the Urusan Maru, he altered course and blew one short blast. As he passed this ship, he hailed defendant and told him to keep outside of the sweepers, but he took no notice of his signal but altered again and continued to pass between the first pair of sweepers, and parted the wire sweeping rope. Witness altered course to chase him (defendant) but he continued on and passed between the second pair of sweepers, but did not part the wire. He then eased down, and he (witness) pointed to his signal M. K. flying. He added that this ship was warned previously about one hour before not to interfere with the sweepers, but to pass clear of them on either side.

An R.N.R. officer said that he was in command of a torpedo boat and about 5.30 a.m. he was on patrol at the eastern entrance of the Harbour. When about one degree east of Waglan and outside the swept Channel he saw the Urusan Maru approaching. He went alongside and told him to go up to the Examination Anchorage, by going east or west of the swept channel, but on no account to go through the Channel which was being swept. He repeated this twice. Two British steamers had gone off beforehand, keeping outside of the swept Channel.

Commander Beckwith, in delivering his finding, said:—I find the charge proved against you, T. Kimura, and, taking into consideration that you had been previously warned by an officer in a torpedo boat before entering the channel not to use this channel until the sweeping operations were finished, and were also warned by the International Signal M.K. to keep well to starboard, I order you to be fined $500, or three months' hard labour.

Larceny of a Belt.

A Chinese was discharged at the Police Court to day, owing to inefficient evidence, on a charge of the larceny of an ammunition belt belonging to Captain G. G. Wood at the Kowloon extension dock, Hunghom. Captain Wood stated that on the day of the occurrence, at about five o'clock, he went firing at the Range and on his return he left his tunic and belt on the ground fifty yards from where he was standing conversing with some friends. On his return the belt was gone. Inspector Brazil said that a Chinese boy had acquainted him with the fact that the defendant had told him to sell the belt and directed him to defendant's house.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Elihu Yale, who purchased immortality for about £900, would never have believed that just 200 years later (Yale College took its name at commencement in 1718) a gift of $15,000,000 would go to his institution, says the *New York Evening Post*. If Yale realises the expected sum from the bequest of John W. Sterling, it will have received one of the two or three greatest lump-gifts ever made to an American university. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Stanford, within a short time, deeded to Leland Stanford University property worth more than $20,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to Chicago University aggregate within a few hundred thousands of $35,000,000, and of this the final gift of $10,000,000 was announced at one time. As Yale's productive funds were in 1916 less than $18,500,000, the addition is very great. The published conditions of the will made it appear that most of the gift must be used for new developments; there are to be one fitting building as a memorial to the giver, other buildings as the University sees fit, scholarships, lectureships, new professorships, and special prize funds. At any time other endowed universities would have reason to look enviously at Yale's good fortune; the pinch of war will increase both the envy and Yale's rejoicing.

* * *

It will be a happy day when the Civil Service is thoroughly overhauled, and the system is worthy of the country. At present it seems to be all wrong. Masterly inactivity seems to be the motto; and the secret of success. We are told promotions are by seniority combined with merit. We admit the former, but cannot always discover the latter. It may indeed be said that the senior man is chosen unless there is anything against him, but the trouble is not the things he has left undone which he ought to have done, but the things he has done which he ought not to have done, in the eyes of those "higher up." Rashness is an absolute bar. But—seniority is the rule and the Civil Service expects it to be observed. Otherwise, as one writer puts it, why continue living so many weary years? The younger man knows to a nicety how many lives stand between him and the comfortable billet among the "stars" of the Civil Service firmament, and perhaps he calculates the odds and watches the health of his seniors with more than the solicitude of a colleague. As at Home, the system, in short, is "eminently just, eminently respectable but super-eminently in need of reform," and we hope that this will be one of the first questions tackled after the war. *Pinang Gazette.*

* * *

The farmer's wife at Market Bosworth who, "though in perfect physical health," has remained in bed for three years may hold that if we all spent more time in bed we should live much longer. This theory is borne out by the experience of two sisters of Brillat-Savarin who nearly attained a hundred years. They lived at a country house belonging to the author of the "Physiologie du Gout," which he used only in September and October. They spent ten months of the year in bed, getting up two days before his arrival, and living a normal life during his stay. On his departure they would say, "Good-bye until next September, Anthelme. We are going to bed." One of them died at the age of 99, as she was finishing dinner, her last words being, "Harry up with the dessert." On the other hand, some Swiss doctors say that the amount of sleep should be regulated by altitude. Too much sleep, they maintain, is as harmful as too much drink. In low-lying districts seven hours slumber may be taken with impunity, but up in the mountains five hours is quite enough. These sleep specialists also ban the practice of remaining in bed in the morning, half-awake, and insist on the necessity of rising as soon as sleep fails.

SINGAPORE IN 1917.

Health From the Administration Report.

The vital statistics are calculated on an estimated mean annual population of 304,815, made up of 6,198 Europeans, 4702 Eurasians, 230,150 Chinese, 23,588 Malays, 30,501, Indians and 4,583 others. Births numbered 8,156, a rate of 26 7 per mille, as compared with 7,688 and 25 8 in 1916. The average for the past ten years is 6,032 a rate of 23 6. Deaths numbered 10,900, a rate of 35 75, compared with 8,689 and 29.26. Deducting 600 persons who had been in the Colony less than three months when they died, the rate would be reduced to 33,79. The average deaths for ten years up to 1916 were 10,342, a rate of 39,24. Taking the nationalities, the death rate in 1917 among Europeans was 9,84, Eurasians 19 14, Chinese 37,77, Malays 45,29, Indians 22,03, others 18,76. The chief causes of death at all ages were malaria 1,680, phthisis 1,658, beri - beri 1,129, bronchitis and pneumonia 1,692, convulsions 962, bowel complaints 630 and tetanus 191, all, except bowel complaints, "considerably higher" than the 1916 figures. The infant death rate was 300 per 1,000 against 260 2 whilst the average for ten years up to 1916 was 319 7. If 1,047 Chinese immigrant babies be added to the registered births, the rate for 1917 would be reduced to 265 8. Nationalities—Europeans 93.2 per 1,000. Eurasians 164 7, Chinese 294, Malays 432 6, Indians 206.5, others 121 9—"the rate is again highest among Malays."

The Report comments:—"The prevalence of the diseases causing the greatest number of infantile deaths is largely influenced by bad housing conditions, and errors in feeding infants. It is believed, however, that the training and education of native midwives under the recently introduced Midwives Ordinance will in time show results in the reduction of infantile mortality from preventable causes."

A table setting forth the incidence of various causes of death is followed by the statement that "although zymotic disease was practically absent the year cannot be regarded as having been a healthy one: but it must be remembered that much of the malaria is introduced from the Peninsula and the neighbouring islands."

Also: "All the areas where anti malarial work is being carried out were examined, but owing to shortness of staff projected new work was not completed as early as was expected Areas in the neighbourhood of Neil rd, Cantonment rd, Spottiswoode Park and Tiong Bahru, which are noted mosquito breeding places, are being slowly drained and filled, though there are many places still very swampy, and little more can be done until the Singapore Harbour Board reclamation has been dealt with. Tiong Bahru has been much improved by drainage. Mount Faber and Radin Mas ravines are now in almost perfect condition. Other ravines about and beyond Telok Blangah still require much attenion. Anti-malarial work in Tenglin and Nassim Hill districts appear to be satisfactory except that Stevensard swamps required draining. Work is also being continued in lands off Jervios rd and Alexandra-rd areas. Subsoil piping is being proved to be the most suitable method of dealing with ravine springs and reducing breeding places in such areas."

Three gangs, in all 82 men, were employed throughout the year. The amount expended on ant-malarial work was $20,737, comprising $5,000 contribution to anti-malarial committee, $9,111 for mosquito gangs and $6,626 anti-malarial work.

The markets were maintained in satisfactory condition. The quantity and quality of foodstuffs were up to the average of previous years. There was a general but not heavy rise in prices compared with 1916.

A scheme for the laying out of Kampong Martin was considered and the principal roads approved. The improvement will be carried out under section 100 of the Municipal Ordinance. The owners of land abutting on Tanglinard and Jervois rd were approached with a view to surrendering land to straighten the roads, and it is hoped that the more dangerous bends will be improved. The lay out of a road on the north of and parallel with Gaylan rd was sanctioned under section 104.

Regarding back lanes. Orders were made in 15 cases (10 of them dating from 1916) and 5,203 lineal feet of back lanes were reserved under those Orders. Under section 138 some 6,772 lineal feet were set apart. Thirty-six private buildings were altered to conform with back lanes. The total expenditure on back lanes was $209,227, comprising $197,198 for acquisition of land and laying out and $13,029 for construction.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Wise Step.

A notification has been sent to the Commanders on the eastern front, by the Military Government, that in view of many complaints made by the various Consuls and commercial communities that the armies in Chinchow and Swatow have forced and are forcing the people to subscribe to military expenses, the Government has decided to send a special Commissioner to stay in the east for the control of the military expenses, and if the Budget is passed, the Military Goverment will supply the funds punctually.

Naval Movements.

Chow Tien-juk, the Assistant River Defence Commissioner, has been ordered to bring the gunboat Tso Yu and two torpedo boats to cruise along the west coast.

Road Improvement.

The owners of the houses outside of the south gate of the city which were burned down some time ago have been ordered by the police to cede a certain part on the both sides of the street, in order to form a road to connect with the bund. The south gate of the outer city and part of the city wall are now being pulled down. A big road will be completed within a month.

Railway Communication.

An account of the water subsiding and repairs having been done, the trains on the Canton-Samui line can now reach Fatshan.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

Belts.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 55 of the D. O. Book, and in continuation of D. O. 77:—"Belts are to be worn only when on duty. When going on and coming off duty, and on other occasions when in uniform, but not on duty, belts must be worn underneath the uniform jacket."

Parade.

All ranks except those on duty will parade on Friday, September 13, at 8.25 p.m. on the road outside the front entrance to the Kowloon Railway Station.

A Special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.10 p.m. for the use of the Hongkong resident members. Uniform, Belts, Caps and Covers, Truncheons, and Capes folded and carried on left arm. Rifles will not be carried. Inspectors will wear cross-belts only, and carry sticks.

Strength.

P.C. 847 Gomes is permitted to resign.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Li Ping, $100; Chan Kit Shan, $100; Lai Kwai Pui, $50; Lo Chap Shan, $50; Lo Sui Hoi, $50; Li Yan Chun, $50; Rhenish Mission Church, $19.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Bravery of U. S. Officers.

Washington, August 30.—General Pershing's cable reports that the award of distinguished service crosses showing exceptional bravery, made to officers and men, included Captain Edward J. Meehan, infantry. The citation said: "During early moring of July 17, near Mont Pureal, while in an advanced post he was severely wounded in the fighting and refused to leave his command. He continued to direct operations until finally relieved on the night of July 18."

Captain Wm. C. Williams, infantry, also awarded a D S. C., is mention in the citation as follows: "In the early fighting near Mont Pureal on July 15, he was wounded three times, and in spite of suffering from loss of blood he refused to leave his battalion. He was relieved three days later."

Germans Applaud President Wilson.

Washington, August 30.—A dispatch from France says that a German audience of 6,000 persons recently applauded the name of President Wilson at a public gathering organised by syndicates at Mannheim to discuss the food situation.

A member of the independent party outlined President Wilson's war aims with favourable comment and was cheered. The presiding officer refused to allow a resolution approving them be put to a vote.

The dispatch said that despite the programme of nullification of President Wilson, a part of the press and the masses of the German people are giving the president's peace aims consideration.

Need More Men for a Decisive Victory.

Washington, Sept. 2.—President Wilson's proclamation setting Sept. 12 as registration day for selective military service of men betsen the ages of 18 and 45, who have not yet registered, said:—"Fourteen months ago the men of the country between the ages of 21 to 31 years registered. Three months ago and again last month those who had reached 21 were added. The list will now include all between the ages of 18 and 45. It is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation, that duty for military service shall rest upon able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligations they established. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately devote a larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

"Younger men from the first have been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthfulness and enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring, make them the admiration of all who see them in action.

"But the men of an older group are now called upon and an opportunity is now open to them to be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realise to the full, the deep, solemn, significance of what they will realise as perhaps no others could, how entirely their own fortunes and all that they love are put at stake in this war for right.

"This will be our final demonstration of loyalty and democracy and will to win; our solemn promise to all the world that we are absolutely together in common resolution and purpose. It is a call to duty to which every one in the country will respond with pride and with a consciousness that with so doing he plays his part in the vindication of the great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme sacrifice."

German People Reading Revolutionary Tracts.

Washington, September 1.—An official dispatch from France quoting Switzerland reports says: "In spite of the effort of the civil and military authorities of Germany to suppress revolutionary pamphlets the circulation of such propaganda is increasing. One pamphlet said in substance that the Emperor must disappear and must be replaced by a democracy. Many thousands of copies of anonymous loose sheets have been distributed throughout the empire. These contain articles honouring Prince Lichnowsky.

Another anonymous pamphlet which is distributed and passed by the people whom the police have been unsuccessful in catching, deserves mention. It is devoted to the crime Germany committed against neutral Belgium."

Military Service Pact Signed with Greece.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing and the Greek Minister, Romanos, have signed a treaty making Greek citizens in America and Americans in Greece available for military service.

Withdraw Brigaded Troops.

Washington, Sept. 1.—General March, Chief of Staff, in conference with the Senate Military Committee said that American troops brigaded with the French and British are being withdrawn as rapidly as possible to join the first American field army under General Pershing.

Fighting on the west front, he said, was progressing satisfactorily to the allies. A dispatch stated that the French under Gen. Mangin had advanced on the plateau north of Soissons to the west edge of Coucy taking Cuffies and Chavigny in hard fighting.

The American army in Lorraine reports the capture of an Austrian prisoner who said that the morale of the Austrian army is so bad that German troops are habitually placed behind them with orders to shoot any man who endeavours to desert.

Record of U. S. Flyers.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from the American Army in France says: "The record of the American air unit of 75 pilots for July shows that they shot down 28 enemy airplanes and one balloon. Eighteen other planes are claimed to have been downed, but confirmation is lacking. They engaged in 144 combats and went on 131 combat patrols."

An official dispatch reports that the American airplanes in French made 964 flights during the first two weeks in August, were engaged in 94 combats, and brought down at least 20 hostile airplanes, one captive balloon and probably two other airplanes officially accounted for. American bombing aeroplanes attacked Conflans, Longuyon, and Damouring during the daylight dropping 5,300 kilograms of projectiles.

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Children must have it--adults should have it

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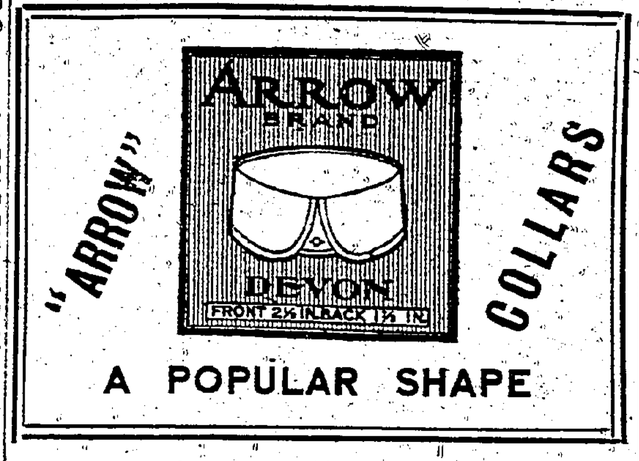

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Of chemists, also 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS Term begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 9 A.M.

Hongkong, September, 11th 1918.

BY Direction of the Inspector General of Customs. I am this day handing over charge of the office of Chinese Customs for for Kowloon and District to Mr. T. D. MOORHEAD, Commissioner.

York Buildings,

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.

Hongkong. 10th Sept., 1918.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will re-open on WEDNESDAY morning, September 18th.

Boarders return on TUESDAY, September 17th,

An Assistant—MISTRESS is required for Upper School Work, and Class-singing.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1918.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	*Key West	30th Nov.
*Key West	17th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

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	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	FRI., 13th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§Nagato Maru T. 9,000	MONDAY, 16th Sept.
	§Hwah-wu T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 28th Sept.
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.	
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For further information apply to

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SHANGHAI	Suiyang	14th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Singan	14th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	15th Sept. at noon.

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Tjimanoek	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.	
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	SUN.,	15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri.,	13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sat.,	14th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun.,	15th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri.,	20th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITIM" calling via Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger-accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. She is vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Uniforms of Mercantile Marine.

The Board of Trade desire to point out that the standard uniform for the Mercantile Marine recommended by the committee whose report was recently issued as a Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 9030, has not yet been officially authorised. If, and when, an Act of Parliament is passed giving statutory authority for the uniform, there will be an alteration in the rank stripes proposed by the committee for ship surgeons and pursers, to differentiate them from the stripes of naval medical and accountant officers; and, to effect this, it is proposed to insert a diamond in ships' surgeons' and pursers' stripes, as in the case of the stripes recommended by the committee for chief, second and third officers.

The Dutch Convoy.

A Dutch White Book containing the correspondence exchanged regarding the convoy to the Dutch East Indies has been published. The contents are in the main similar to the statement issued by the Dutch Government on June 30. The fact is revealed in the documents that the convoy actually sailed with German dye tuffs, to which Great Britain took exception, on board, and was recalled. When the Dutch Government saw that if these dyestuffs remained on board the convoy would be held up by the British warships, with the inevitable result that the commander of the convoy would offer armed resistance, it resolved to discharge this portion of the cargo. After this had been done and orders had been given for the ships to leave again on July 3, the British Minister made known to the Dutch Government that his Government still maintained serious objections both against a passenger in the "Noordam," who was suspected of being a propagandist in the service of Germany, and against certain wireless-telegraphy apparatus on board the "Tabanan," which was presumed to be, in part, of German origin. The British Minister received a reply stating that the passenger in question was an East Indian official for whom the Dutch Government took responsibility, and that the radiographic machinery, which was partly of Dutch and partly of German make, was destined for the Dutch army and navy in the Dutch East Indies. The cost of the convoy to the Dutch East Indies is estimated at 3,129,000 guilders.

Navy League Policy.

The Navy League has issued an announcement stating that the future policy of the League is to be directed towards (1) the dissemination among British subjects in all parts of the world of exact knowledge upon the provision and use of seapower as the keystone of British national and Imperial policy. (2) The advocacy of an all-powerful Navy, Air Force and Mercantile Marine as the factors essential for the security of the Empire and the restoration of Britain to its rightful position as mistress of the seas. (3) The immediate reconstraction of our mercantile tonnage to at least the pre-war standard before any foreign orders for the building of merchant ships are executed, and the demand that there shall be no transfer of British shipping to foreign owners or flags until British mercantile supremacy shall have been restored. (4) The application of steady pressure upon Parliament and the Government, through the education of public opinion, for closer co-ordination between the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine with a view to the exigencies of the war. (5) The support of all just claims of officers and men of the Royal Navy with regard to pay, pensions, and prize money. (6) The stimulation of interest among the teachers and children of all classes of schools in the Empire, in the Sea and Air Services as dominant factors in Imperial existence and prosperity. (7) The extension of the Boys' Naval Brigade movement and the establishment of proper training institutions with the view to the preparation of boys for a sea career whenever possible, for the elimination of aliens from the British Mercantile Marine. (8) The administration of the funds provided at the instance of the League at home and overseas for the relief of the dependents of the men of the Sea Services who have lost their lives in the war and for the education and apprenticeship of their children.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SWEDISH REPORT TO GERMAN PROTEST.

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.

The "Handelstidning" sharply replies to the protest by the German Legation against the reports of the mutiny of German submarinemen. The paper declares that it will not submit to German dictation and points out that already there has been one mutiny in the German fleet.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" states that Dora Kaplan, M. Lenin's assailant, has been executed.

According to German telegrams M. Tchitcherin in an impudent reply to the British Note says the members of the Soviets are prepared to exchange Diplomats, only if neutrals guarantee that Britain will grant M. Litvinoff safe conduct to Russia. Consul Lockhart and the other Britishers in prison will then be permitted to leave.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

London, Sept. 9.

The "Times" correspondent at the Hague says that the new Cabinet consists of M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Premier and Minister of the Interior, Doctor Van Karnebeek, Foreign Minister and M. Idenburg, Minister for the Colonies.

A GERMAN GENERAL'S "EXPLANATIONS."

London, Sept. 9.

In the course of his lecture in Berlin, General Freytag, after declaring that Germany has been in much more serious situations, says that the positions the Germans occupied prior to Marshal Foch's counter-offensive were the result of the abortive German offensive and therefore unsuitable for defence, the aim of which was the effective economising of forces as the positions were not properly consolidated. Freytag concludes with the customary appeal to the people to stand fast and trust the army.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

Paris, Sept. 9.

The anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne was celebrated impressively on the battle-field, the Allies, including men from the Dominions, participating.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 9.

The silver market is steady.

RUSSIAN VILLAGE ANARCHY.

A Terrible Description.

The following terrible account of the condition of Russia is given in Maxim Gorkis organ *Novaya Zhizn* which may be described as advanced Socialist but not Bolshevik in character.

All observers of the village to-day are unanimously of the opinion that the process of disintegration and demoralisation is proceeding there with irresistible force. Having plundered the estates of the landowners, having shared out among themselves, destroyed the dead and living stocks on these estates, having even taken to pieces the buildings, the peasants are now preparing for war against one another for the division of the spoil. To this is added the calamity of famine. In some districts the population has long ago consumed all the available stocks of corn, including seed-corn, while in others the peasants, having had a good harvest, are hiding corn and even burying it in order not to share it with their starving neighbours. All this must lead, and in some places has already led, to a war of all against all, and to the most senseless chaos and universal destruction and murder.

Information is constantly arriving of the the division of military property among the demoralised soldiers and of various outrages committed by them. Monstrous rumours are circulated about the army which is returning from Asia Minor. It appears that it has brought into the Crimea a large number of female slaves, and that at Theodosia a regular slave market is being held, the supply being so large that prices soon fell from 100 or 150 roubles to 25 or 30 roubles per slave. Can any contrast be more striking, any sarcasm more biting than this? According to official assurances we are entering the Kingdom of Communism, where complete equality is to reign among men, where bourgeois property is entirely abolished, and where the power of chattels is entirely broken. In reality we are transforming human beings into chattels; we are restoring pre-bourgeois property in human beings, and the soldiers of the Revolutionary army are publicly trading in slaves, as the planters did in the times of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

Yes, the process of self-discipline among the masses is proceeding with gigantic strides. The Revolutionary army garrison at Sebastopol has already undertaken the last final struggle with the bourgeoisie. Without much ado they decided simply to massacre all the bourgeoisie who lived within their reach. They decided and did it. At first they massacred the inhabitants of the two most bourgeois streets in Sebastopol; then the same operation, in spite of the resistance of the local Soviet, was extended to Simferopol, and then the turn came of Eupatoria.

Apparently similar radical methods of class war will soon be applied also to Greater Russia, for we have already Mr. Bleichmann (the leader of the Anarchists) energetically carrying on an agitation within the walls of the Petrograd Soviet in this sense. In Petrograd itself, at the factories, the discipline has reached such a state of perfection that more and more the subordinate organs of the Soviet, and even the trade unions, have to issue threats of deductions from wages and even of complete dismissal for the never-ending holding of meetings.

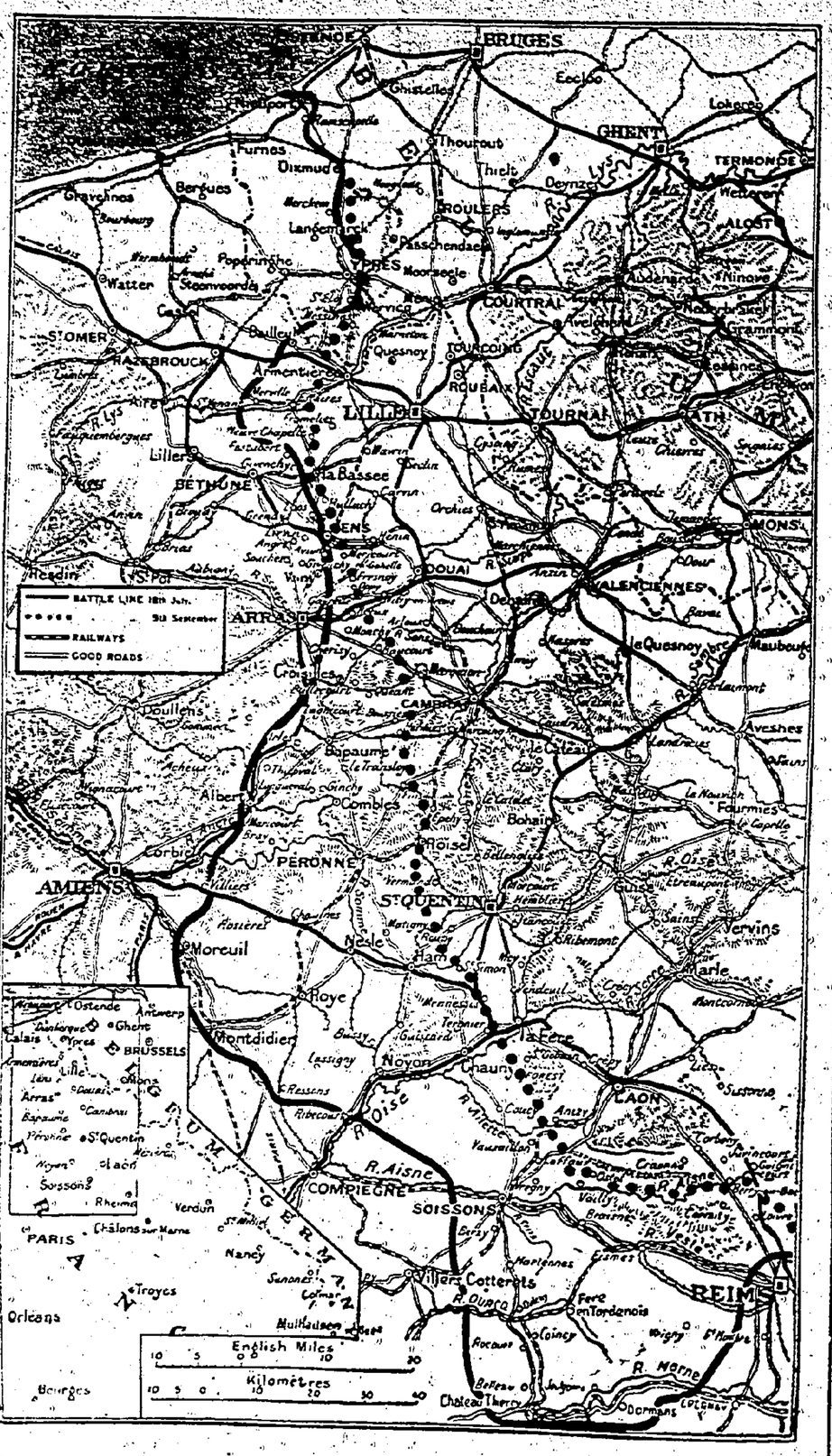
KERENSKY ON JAPANESE AID.

Their Intervention in Russia.

Paris, July 8.—Ex-Premier Kerensky, of Russia, in an interview by his fellow-countrymen, Halperine Kaminsky, printed in the *Excelsior* to-day, gives his opinion on the subject of Japanese intervention in Russia more definitely than he has done heretofore. After attempting to describe the chaos now ruling in Russia, where "every town and village, large or small, has its Soviet acting as it pleases, paying regard to the orders of the Peoples Commissioners, and where all property rights have been abolished, except for the Germans," M. Kerensky said:

"It is time once for all to understand our position. We have no prejudice against the Japanese people. They always have been loyal, even during our struggle in Manchuria before the war and during the war, but that is not the question. It is the question once more of not playing the game of Bolsheviki and their German protectors by giving them the opportunity of exploiting anew the ignorance of the Russian masses in making them believe the Japanese are coming to make war on Russia. Has not Trotsky said that between German and Japanese occupation he would prefer the German?"

THE BATTLEFRONT IN FRANCE



The above map gives an excellent idea of the recent Allied advances in France.

NO "TRENCH FEET."

How Canadian Troops Are Cared For.

The annual meeting of the Canadian War Contingent Association was held recently at the Charing Cross Hotel, when the President, Sir G. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, took the chair.

The fourth report of the Executive Committee states that the articles sent to the front are increasing in number and variety. They are sent in reply to requisitions, to officers commanding units, under whose direction they are distributed. In addition to general comforts distributed on request, supplies of socks, candles for the trenches, carbolic soap, and solidified paraffin are regularly supplied to the larger units. At Christmas 31 tons of maple sugar were distributed. The Queen's Canadian Military Hospital has had its 130 beds generally fully occupied during the year, the patients including Imperial troops, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans, and many cases of a serious character were successfully dealt with by the physician-in-chief, Lieut-Colonel Sir W. Osler, and the surgeon-in-chief, Lieut-Colonel Donald Armour. The subscriptions and donations to hospital and general funds during the past year amounted to £21,401 and the expenditure to £20,[illegible].

The Chairman said the association worked in co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross Society, from whom they had received a donation of £5,000 towards the hospital fund. Letters from officers and men showed how highly the work of the association was appreciated. That work was vital to the comfort of the troops. Money was needed because expenditure would probably increase this year, and it was not likely they would obtain a repetition of the subscriptions of £4,000 to a special flag day held in Glasgow. A general public appeal had not yet been made, and he hoped that their friends in this country and in Canada would provide the treasurer, Mr. G. O. Cassels, Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, with sufficient funds to carry on the work.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., G.O.C., Headquarters, Canadian Overseas Forces, spoke of the great value to the men of the socks and other comforts sent by the association, and Major-General G. F. Foster, C.B., Director of the Canadian Medical Service, referred particularly to the success of the solidified paraffin which, with the "Tommy" cooker, enabled men to withstand intense cold.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, the hon. secretary, said the system on which the association work was intended to prevent overlapping, and only those comforts were sent that were necessary or asked for. Of socks 427,560 pairs were sent out last year, and had been instrumental in practically getting rid of "trench feet." Carbolin soap was much appreciated. He announced the receipt of a cheque for £300 from the chairman.

PHILIPPINES TRADE.

Success of Bureau of Commerce.

Over three thousand persons, firms and corporations actively engaged in commercial operation in the Philippine islands have made returns to the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in response to the questionaires recently sent out by that office to all parts of islands, says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of August 30. A large number of replies are being received daily and hundreds more are expected from the remoter points of the archipelago.

The information is being requested at the direct instigation of the Department of Commerce of the United States, and incidentally, the Bureau of Commerce and Industry will take advantage of the opportunity to establish a trade directory of the Philippine islands. Authority for securing information of this kind is given the Bureau of Commerce and Industry by virtue of an act of the legislature establishing the Bureau, although up to the present time no difficulty has been met with in securing response.

Notwithstanding the comprehensiveness of the mailing list used by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, it has been learned that a few persons, firms and corporations actually engaged in commercial operations in the Philippine islands have not been included and have received no copies of the questionaire. For their benefit it is announced by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry that copies of the questionaire will be forwarded to them upon request.

UNITED STATES MERCHANTMEN.

Appeal to the Nation.

The United States Government, the shipowners, and the seamen are jointly issuing this "call to the sea." It is to be mentioned that the question of finding crews for the new ships which our Allies are putting into the water has been frequently discussed in these columns says the *Journal of Commerce*.

It is a call to men who have lived upon and love the sea, but left it, to return! It is a call to young men who have felt the lure of the sea, but resisted it, to come back!

The message to those who have left the sea is this: The conditions which caused you to leave no longer exist. Seamen are no longer bound by laws to the vessels on which they serve. The Seamen's Act has conferred this and many other blessings upon them. Economic and working conditions affecting the calling have been immeasurably improved. Attractive wages are being paid. The importance of the seamen as a factor in the life of the nation is recognised. The ancient and honourable profession of seamanship is again coming into its own.

The message to the young man, the novice, is this: You can now give ear to the call of the sea and respond to its lure with confidence that upon the sea a career is again a possibility. The improvement in the conditions affecting the seaman's calling has necessarily increased its opportunities for the ambitious and industrious to secure advancement. Conditions on board vessels have materially improved. When vessels are in port the seamen are as free as men ashore. Opportunities for learning the duties of the traditionally honourable and important calling of seamen are now to be freely had. The spirit of adventure of the young man should readily respond to this opportunity.

The message to all followers or would be followers of the sea is this. The United States of America, above all other countries, has proven itself the friend of the seaman. That nation needs you now. Your "bit" in its service can be a very large factor in the advancement of its interests and in the defence of those principles for which it always stood; at this particular juncture when history is being made you can have a large and creditable share in the making of that history.

Many of those in our country have answered the call to become soldiers, or to join the Navy. This is the third call of the country to join in the work on ships which are carrying the soldiers, the ammunition, and the necessary commerce of the world to all ports. Sailors are as necessary as soldiers. Congress exempted seamen from the Draft Act, because seamen are giving important military service.

Our country is building many steamers and it needs the men and the officers to man them as never before. The occupation of seaman affords excellent opportunities for seeing foreign lands and learning languages, as well as opportunities for aiding in the development of our commerce. Join the Merchant Marine now—serve your country—there is a great future before you on the sea!

An agreement has been reached between the shipowners and the seamen concerning conditions and wages, calculated to assure adequate recompense and reasonable comfort to those who return to the sea or for the first time respond to its lure, and such agreement has been countersigned by the Secretary of Labour, the Secretary of Commerce and the Chairman of the Shipping Board of the United States Government.

Wharf Accident.

At about 8 a.m. to-day while one of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s lighters was receiving cargo from the s.s. Bessie Dollar, a seaman belonging to the lighter over-balanced himself, fell between the lighter and the ship and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS.

A Denial by the Canton Government.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

The Intelligence Bureau has been authorised to officially deny the report circulated by some English newspapers that "the Canton Government has announced its intention within a few days to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese would be appointed Directors, adding that, if necessary, Southern Soldiery would be used to enforce the Southern resolve".

With Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is inconceivable that any person would believe such a pernicious rumour. Evidently it was inspired by certain persons for the purpose of injuring the Constitutional cause. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for this malicious statement.

A FATAL QUARREL.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Walfe, a Chinese quarter master of the s.s. Liang Chow was charged on remand with assaulting one of the compradore's staff in the same ship. It was alleged that he stabbed the complainant with a marling spike through the lungs.

Another Chinese of the compradore's staff said he saw two men seizing the complainant. He recognised a member of the crew as being one of the men. He saw the complainant being stabbed. He had no idea why the complainant and the defendant had quarrelled.

Further evidence was called, and the case is proceeding.

Drowned in the Harbour.

At 9 a.m. to-day whilst the steam-launch Vancouver 1 was lying alongside the Harbour Office, and launch No 4 was lying at the gangway of the Empress of Japan, the coxswain of the Vancouver 1, who was leaning overboard speaking to one of the members of the crew of the Harbour Office launch, suddenly collapsed, fell into the harbour and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. The deceased was about 65 years old, and had been in the Company's service for about 25 years.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Abadalla Mr & Mrs L
Amachesmres A
Alava Mrs A
Alva Miss A
Bromley Mrs J W
Bode S H
Blanc A
Chatham Mr & Mrs W
Choy Kwai
Chen T V
Claflin Mrs A W
Case Dr L W
Cheung S T
Cuni O C
Cheung C K
Chan S
Chan P
Cheong Y C
Chow W S
Cheong Yut-chan
Carias Mrs D
Dong Geb
Ding Rev L M
Fox Mrs A M
Funster Mr & Mrs K
Fee C K
Gomes Miss A M W
Gastreand H
Gunn Mrs L A
Goodrich Mrs U Lacy
Harkens H A G
Hamilton Miss A
Hagewara Y
Kennedy J D
Kahn A
Kosambi D
Kosambi Miss M
Kosambi Master D
King W C
Koberle Mrs A B
Koberle Miss H
Koberle Master
Koberle A H
Levy D S
Lopez Y
Lopez M
Lamme Mr & Mrs C W
Linton P F
Lai C Y
Lee Mr & Mrs Yong
Lindsay Miss A
Lacosho Miss J
Lapia
Macrenzie Mr & Mrs A
Mellan Mr & Mrs A
Macrae D
Minasol Mr & Mrs J J
Moore Miss E
Miyajima Y
McNicoll L D
Mitchell Mr & Mrs T E
Mun Y C
Ma Dr H
Mills S J
Maralif L
Naftaly D
Nadres Mrs
Nadres Miss
Neave Mr & Mrs T
Ng Master
Ortas C
Pitt Mr & Mrs H M
Pough Mr & Mrs V N
Parvatisi Mrs A
Pearse Master W
Pearse Master J
Pearse Master H
Pusa K S
Quei Mr & Mrs I K
Rowlands Rev C R
Rowlands Miss
Reigdon Miss A
Rosetto Mrs S
Royes J
Rantant Mr & Mrs F
Sun Mr & Mrs F H
Salvacion Miss E
Salvacion Mr & Mrs H
Sousa Mrs A M de
Sousa A de
Singaporia F N
Singh C
Santos Carlos A
Salinoff G
Tully Mr & Mrs J
Tuason A S
Takanashi N
Tam
Takamoshi S
Ti S
Uon Mr & Mrs M J
Valdez I
Wolfe Mrs E D C
Williams L
Wong H C
Wong E C
Willford Miss D
Winter
Wong Mr & Mrs
Wong L C
Wong C S
Young Mr & Mrs Q
Yau C F

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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For Particulars Apply to:—

S. KAWATE, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th September, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th September, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSIHP LINE

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR,"

having arrived from Vancouver on September, 7th consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on September, 12th. 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 14th. 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	" " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	■	" " East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	●	" " West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	⧗	Gale expected to increase.
7.	✚	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The Ensign will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information contained by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

GAP ROCK	SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN	TAI PO

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—

Typhoon and Continental Depression Signals	(a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols at one yard arm. (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).
Gale Signals	(c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, AND the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

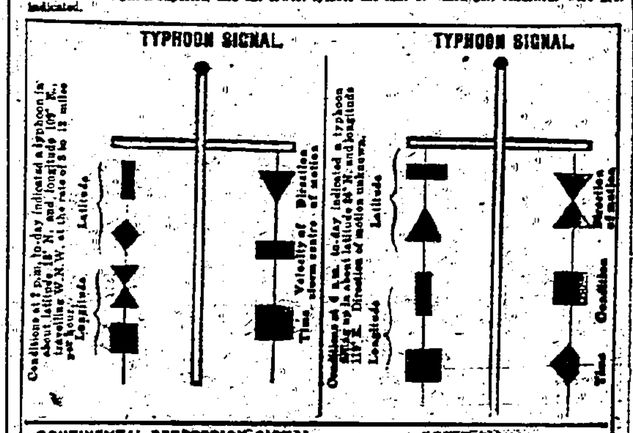
The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given; thus, 09 indicates longitude 109 E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 12 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1. N. 2. N.N.E. 3. N.E. 4. E.N.E. 5. E. 6. E.S.E. 7. S.E. 8. S.S.E. 9. S. 0. Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.							CONDITION.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
m.p.h. 1-9	m.p.h. 10-19	m.p.h. 20-39	m.p.h. 40-59	above 59 m.p.h.	Nearly stationary	Velocity Unknown	Increasing	Filling up	Unchanged or Decreasing

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

8. 6 a.m. Yesterday. 7. 3 p.m. Yesterday. 8. 6 a.m. To-day. 9. 3 p.m. To-day.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	13. Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13. Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	13. Sept.
Shanghai	Saigon	B. & S.	14. Sept.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	14. Sept.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	14. Sept.
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	14. Sept.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	15. Sept.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	15. Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15. Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	16. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	17. Sept.
Saigon	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	20. Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	20. Sept.
Macassar	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	26. Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	26. Sept.
Java	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	26. Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Hwah-wa	N. Y. K.	28. Sept
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	14. Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19. Oct.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	WILIS	8,000	19th Sept., 1918.
	REMBRANDT	10,000	28th Sept. "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. Agents.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abbey Douglas
Abraham D
Anderson Mr & Mrs E G
Bannerman Mr & Mrs G H M
Bleeker J J
Baring J H
Branch Capt & Mrs B
Burns N
Birrell J D
Bouet Mr & Mrs A L
Birbeck R J
Baxter H A
Beowell W G
Betnel Misses
Bellios Mrs B E
Bentley Capt E
Cooks F S
Crenshinsen Mrs J
Cumming Dr & Mrs H L
Cameron R V
Courtney J D
Cox F W
Clarke Miss
Chen M
Cayron H
Canuron H P
Davis Mrs F E
Esmault Madam E
Gossler Mrs S
Geare Mr & Mrs I H
Hausmann E
Hicks A
Hall Capt T E
Hooper A Shelton
Hodgins Mrs A E
Henkelon R S
Hanssen M.
Innes Capt R
Joseph E M
Jager J G C de
Johnston Mr & Mrs A
Ketel B H Van
Krebs H
Kolkhoik Mr & Mr
Kilbee Mrs L
Little A C
Lonsfield S
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Lucas H W
Lanchberg Capt P F
Leth E
Langley Miss A E
Larsen Capt
Macintyre N
MacKean Dr G W
Maslin H E
Mage Dr John
Neeson Mr & Mrs W P
Nicolaon J S
Nat Born
Nag Miss
Nickelson Thos
Perry S S
Prince & Princess Traidas Prabandh
Pao Miss Mac
Reynolds Mrs J F
Ritchie D
Reay Miss F
Ray E H
Rogge Dr H C
Stanley Mrs C F
Sidik Mrs M
Seybt C E
Scriven H E
Stubbs A T
Shacham Miss H
Sherwood Mrs G
Sweetland Miss C I
Stesnby V
Shearer R R
Snidvongs S
Silva Mr & Mrs F de
Templeton C P
Vermeulen P W
Vint Thos
Woodenberg G
Wylie Mr & Mrs B
Wood G G

PEAK HOTEL.

Anderson Miss
Ball Mr & Mrs Dyer
Bird C B
Blair Mr & Mrs D K M
Breakspear O T
Burkes
Carter A J
Cary Mr & Mrs F W
Chunnett Mrs
Clements Miss
Coleman G L
Cormack Mrs
Cousland A S D
Dodson Miss
Donnell Mr & Mrs
Eager Mrs
Evans S. M B E
Fletcher Mrs
Futuma S
Fumagalli Mrs
Galloway A D
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hancock H
Hayward Mr & Mrs H E
Hind W B
Howard Mrs & Misses
Hughes
Hutchison
Johnson F B
Kadoorie Sir Ellis
Kershaw Mrs
Lauemert, Mr & Mrs Geo.
Litt Mrs
Liswell n F B
Llewellyn Mrs
Lyon W H
Le'lan Capt & Mrs
Macau'ay Mrs
Mathieson Mrs
Millar J. Findlay
Moore Mrs
Nagano T.
Nichunmale Mr & Mrs F G
Nisbet Mr & Mrs H A
Ourouss ff Prince Valery
Ostrovenhow Mrs
Pedden Miss
Pelham Lt Col & Mrs Bushby
Perine T L
Reed Eng Comdr
Roberts W K
Roma F J de
Rope Mr & Mrs
Seqveland Mrs
Smeloff Mr & Mrs
Smith Mr & Mrs A Findlay
Smith Mrs V Findlay
Smith Mrs H
Sveen Mrs
Ventris Major-Gen F
Watson Mr & Mrs C
Yamano M

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Biggar Mr & Mrs D M
Bromley Lt. & Mrs F G
Cappleman D E
Drollette Mr & Mrs G W
Evans H W
Filkins Miss D
Forbes A
Greenburg Mr & Mrs O B
Hazlett G H
Hodges L E S
Lincoln Mrs & Miss J M
Nauras S M-Martin
Nolfe Capt P H
Routh Mr & Mrs W M
Sachse Mrs G A
Scott Holman
Shaw J A
Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Sutton F
Shnitnikoff B V
Taylor Mr & Mrs
Logan Mr & Mrs W. J W

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Zungshing, from Shanghai.

Zanglee, care of Tehsun Hotel, Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Yuen Kee, Sunga Street, from Shanghai.

Sheng Tai Shing, from Weihaiwei.

Fergusson Bank, from Kobe.

Cheung Kee, Ching Wan, from Shanghai.

Ono Kyobie Co., from Yokohama.

Tunchongyuen, from Shanghai.

Kinszun Nanpeihong, from Shanghai.

KING,
Asst. Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 6 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Dye, from New York.

Mesieres, Hongkong Hotel, from Hanoi.

Putter Bank Yokohama, from Victoria B.C.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1918.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs E
Anderson J R F
Asger Dr M E
Budge W
Coures Mr & Mrs A
Coombes Miss A
Crush F C
Culhane Mrs T B
Edward Mrs J D
Emanuel A
Flamman A H
Gregory Mr & Mrs J M
Hammes O J
Haywood G R
Heathcote P
Hoy A W T
James S
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm
Jaimuth J
Kok C
Leka O
McAinsh Mrs
McArthur J
McGee Mrs E M
Moore B J de
Mullyan G R
Passmore Mrs W C
Pennoyer P E
Pearman H
Pattle H M
Richardson Mr & Mrs C E
Robinson J
Sangster Mrs C
Stubbings Mrs G E
Underwood Mr & Mrs J H
Vries J de

GRAND HOTEL.

Adam G L
Beahee G H
Bethell Mrs J
Bederson F
Brexten J L
Capeland B
Cicot D
Crombi T E
Enns A
Faithfull P C
Flare R
Franklins H
Govian L
Hawkins C
Harward F
Hennessy H J
Jordan W M
Johnson J L
Kidin Mr & Mrs J B
Mathews A W
Normann O
Paul S
Parkin R
Pooley I
Rowe H L
Robinson T
Saulnce
Sheer Mr & Mrs
Stroney Mrs
Thurber P A
Thurber P H
Wilkie J

CARLTON HOTEL.

Arakie D
Brewer N I
Cameron Mrs F E
Courtlandt Van B W
Grane K B
Gilbert George
Gallagher W
Murrell O
Hazard Mr & Mrs J T
Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Thurber P A
Wilkie J

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co.'s CHINA sailed from Manila on Sept. 4, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning, Sept. 6th.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP.	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS.	ENTRANCE.	DEPTH OVER SILL AT HIGHEST TIDES.	SIZE OF VESSEL.	
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	360'	80'	30'	360'	80'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	80'	30'	275'	80'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	225'	80'	30'	225'	80'
Double Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	225'	80'	30'	225'	80'
Double Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	225'	80'	30'	225'	80'
HALF-TIDE DOCK					
Half-tide Dock	400'	80'	15'	400'	80'
ABERDEEN					
Patent Slip	250'	60'	15'	250'	60'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55. Telegrams "DOCKYARD" KOWLOON. Telephone No. 36 Hongkong. Telegrams "DOCKYARD" HONGKONG.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

Revival of Trade Depends on Powerful Merchant Fleet.

Although the end of the war, unfortunately, is as far off as ever, yet every country throughout the world is interested in its preparations for conditions after the war says the *Journal of Commerce*. No country, perhaps, is more concerned in the after-the-war policy than Holland, for the Dutch have always been keen world traders. In matters relating to finance and commerce they are always very much at home. It is in view of this, therefore, that the annual report of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce makes such a valuable contribution to the many volumes already written in connection with commercial economics. This interesting document deals not only with the production, trade, political finances and the economics of the life of the people of the Netherlands, but also with the Dutch Colonies and the whole world from the Dutch point of view.

Concealment is not made in the report of its feelings towards this country, and we are candidly and openly told that England has prevented Dutch merchants from carrying on trade with neutrals which English merchants have been permitted to engage in. However, the commercial neutrality of Dutch interests is emphasised, and the report forecasts Dutch commercial mediation after the war.

The reference to the economic situation in Europe is interesting. In this connection we are told "the war is making its imprint on our economic life. Even for many years after the conclusion of peace its influence will continue to make itself felt. Only later will it be possible to view the present time in the lights of facts; in the whirl of the events themselves we again and again commit the error of taking causes for effects and effects for causes. One thing, however, we can comprehend from the signs of the times, and that is that we live in a period of preparation for a new passage in the history of the world, which event will commence historically at the moment when the ever-increasing cry for a stop to the world's dead march attains its object, but of which the striking features will only be apparent after years of transition. Years of transition during which each country will endeavour to provide for its own wants and when the demand for ships will not be less than now; during which the authorities, to obviate too severe shocks, will not be able all at once to leave the care of the economic welfare to the unimpeded working of demand and supply. Years of transition to a new epoch, in which the old relations will not be restored as a whole for the past will not come back in its old form, but our attentions will be devoted to new problems, the dimensions of which we can now only guess at.

"Will it be a wasted Europe that will behold the new period of the world's history! In how far, . . . fear that Europe will see the predominating position taken by other parts of the world, and especially by America and Japan, we refrain from forecasting. One thing is certain, that the prosperity not only of the belligerent but of the neutral States of Europe, and especially that of the Netherlands, will prove to have been seriously injured. Holland will not be able to escape the storms that will sweep over Europe after the war, what she can do is to use every possible means to resist them as well as lies in her power.

"We are situated between countries whose subjects will not speedily attain to a state of commerce as extensive and working as smoothly as before. . . . Holland may perhaps be that of middleman, provided it is not played too much with a view to our own interests, and in that way it can be that we secure our once considerable commission trade; it will perhaps form the link in the commerce, in finance and merchandise between the countries whose present enmity does not give promise of a prompt resumption of mutual understanding. . . . Revival of trade and industry is not to be thought of for us except by means of a powerful Dutch merchant fleet. The effects of the blows lately dealt to this leading branch of our economic national existence have been very far-reaching. However hard they have been, they must be overcome. Not to be behindhand in understanding the signs of the times is one of the most necessary things for us and let us keep ever before our eyes the facts that the restoration of our prosperity depends largely on our self confidence and the power of adapting ourselves to circumstances."

The spirit expressed in the foregoing extract is the spirit which is prevailing throughout the Netherlands just now. She is alive to all the possibilities of the great commercial struggles which are ahead, while her remarkable commercial growth in the Far East must not be under-estimated.

A BARRICADE.

An Interesting Story.

In 1917 the Japanese obtained from the Chinese authorities an extension of their Concession on the down river side over a considerable piece of land, covered with godowns and with a valuable river frontage, which had been for years the property of the Standard Oil Coy. and Mr. Thomas Lee, says the *Central China Post*. Neither of these saw any advantage in being included in the Japanese Concession; they were quite content with matters as they were and foresaw that possible difficulties might arise in connection with new masters. They therefore refused to come in and in this attitude were backed up by their own authorities. Of course this did not suit the Japanese who, amongst other things, were deprived of the taxes which they otherwise could have levied on this valuable property, which they had done nothing to put there and which required no services from them.

The matter became the subject of negotiations which went on from year to year without the least progress being made—the Japanese sticking to their demand to include the area in their Concession and the foreigners standing pat.

In 1916 Mr. Thomas Lee died and the property owned by him was sold by his widow to Messrs. Reiss & Coy., a British firm. The dispute then became the subject of negotiation with the British Consulate-General but still without result as Sir William Wilkinson stood firmly at the back of his nationals.

But Sir William had to leave because he was not a "strong man" and he had no sooner vacated the Consulate-General than the Japanese erected a high barricade around the whole area, cutting off all communications with it save by water, evidently intending to keep the recalcitrants in confinement till their demand was agreed to. Apparently, too, they considered this would take some time as the barricade got covered with large Japanese display advertisements. Whether the departure of Sir William had anything to do with this step being taken just then is only known to the Japanese authorities, but in any case it was a striking coincidence happening just at the time it did. It looked as if they were of opinion that it was the "strong man" who had gone away.

The matter was then transferred to Peking where some settlement must have been effected of which the particulars are not known to the public. A staff of Japanese workmen appeared on the scene and cleared away their barricade with the same silence and celerity as they had shown in erecting it. The only explanation they gave was that they had been ordered from Peking to do so.

Chinese Cadets.

A large number of Chinese cadets who have just finished their courses of study in the Military College, the Army Medical School and the Veterinary School have been recommended to the Premier for commissions in the Army by General Yin Chang.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

England's Stock of Tea.

The *London & China Express* dated June 26 states:—No tea ballot takes place until next week, when the total may amount to 13 million lb., unless arrangements are modified. The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the statistical position is reflected in the last monthly official returns, according to which the provment which has taken place total stocks of all kinds of tea in the bonded warehouses of the country amounted on June 1 to 103,636,900 lb., which is rather above the normal, and compares with 86,472,000 lb. and 93,473,000 lb. at the same date respectively in the two previous years. In the face of these figures it is not surprising that the Food Controller recently decided that the new distribution scheme will not be accompanied by the national rationing of consumers. With regard to Mr. D. F. Shillington's letter to the *Times*, which appeared in our last issue, asking why a system of rationing should be necessary when the stock of tea in the country is 103,636,000 lb. the *Times* is informed by the Ministry of Food that the stock of tea is not the figure of the stock available for civilian consumption, but includes the whole of the War Office stock of tea for use in the Army and Navy. It also includes a large amount of tea which had been allotted to distributors and sold, but had not on May 31 been delivered from bond, and over 3,000,000 lb. which were to be allotted to distributors on June 2.

Bank Fusion.

The amalgamation of Barclays Bank and the London Provincial and South-Western Bank is one of the largest and most important fusions that have been arranged in the history of banking. Both institutions have played an active part in the policy of amalgamation and it was only at the end of last year that the London and Provincial and the London and South-Western banks agreed to join forces under their present title. The name of the combined institution will be Barclays Bank; the shows that it is felt that the advantage of a short title in other ways will compensate for the elimination of the name of the other institution, which if it had been retained would have been extremely cumbersome. Treasury consent has also been given to the fusion of the Joint Stock Bank with the London City and Midland, and it is evident that the combined institution will then constitute not only the largest bank in the country, but, indeed, the largest bank in the world. At the time when the provisional agreement was first announced in February it was reckoned that the combined deposits would reach nearly 280 millions, but from the particulars of the London City and Midland Bank published last night and given below, it will be seen that the deposits of that institution alone total 236 millions, and even taking the figures of the London Joint Stock Bank as published in December last of 58 millions, a combination is presented of just upon 300 millions. The feature of all the bank statements is the enormous increase in deposits. Now that the fusion of the London Joint Stock Bank with the London City and Midland has been sanctioned, it is felt that some corresponding scheme on the part of Lloyds Bank to maintain its old rivalry with the London City and Midland in point of size was only to be expected, and there is general talk of the Capital and Counties Bank being amalgamated with it.

Critical Times for Rubber Producers.

The plantation rubber industry as a whole has ever been slow to recognise and combat adverse developments. For this reason, it is necessary in the best interests of shareholders, that the fullest publicity and discussion should be given to anything that is inimical to the welfare of the industry. In these columns, writes Mr. E. L. Killick in the *Financial Times*, the grave situation brought about by the shortage of tonnage has been traversed in all its bearings, and drastic reduction of output was urged upon producers many month ago. That there is a brighter side to the picture no one with any knowledge of rubber and its uses will deny, but when grave difficulties have to be faced the moment is scarcely opportune for dwelling upon the possibilities to the exclusion of all effort to get the best out of the present. The only reassuring thing to be said is that the existing troubles in the industry are essentially temporary in character, dependent for their duration on the war. Nevertheless, ability to take the fullest advantage of peace conditions will be governed very largely by the policy adopted in the industry during the critical time through which it is passing. Correspondence submitted with the agenda of the recent meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya contains the following interesting official communications:—From Mr. H. C. E. Zacharias, secretary, P.A.M., to His Excellency Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G. High Commissioner, F.M.S., dated June 28. "I have the honour to inform your Excellency that at a general meeting of this association held on the 26th instant, I was instructed to submit to your Excellency a resolution unanimously passed at the said meeting, viz: 'That this association request the local Government forthwith to approach the Imperial Government to ascertain whether they are prepared to undertake the control of the plantation rubber production and market, in accordance with the needs of the Allied countries and further that the Governments of other producing countries be informed of such action and asked to co-operate.'" In a reply, dated July 12, the acting Secretary to the High Commissioner stated. "In His Excellency's opinion it is of little use to ask the Imperial Government such a question without adducing some arguments or reasons for asking it; and in the absence of such arguments and reasons His Excellency regrets to be unable to comply with the association's request." The Secretary to the P.A.M., writing to the Secretary to the High Commissioner on July 13, stated: "In reply I am instructed to point out that the resolution of this association implied only a question and not a request for action. If His Excellency desires a reason for this association asking such a question, I am to say that, with the present collapse of the Singapore market and the restriction of imports of rubber into the United States, the contingency must be considerd by the planting community of rubber becoming either altogether unsaleable locally or, else realising only so low a price as to make its further production unremunerative. In view of such possibilities in the near future, this association—very naturally—desires to ascertain whether the Imperial Government have at all considered the control of the plantation rubber production and market."

ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT IN CHEKIANG.

Some Strong Protests.

Some time ago strong protests were lodged by Chekiang merchants and gentry against the attempt made by a certain person to import opium into the province for sale, says the *Peking Daily News* of August 23. The manifestation of such strong feelings against the drug on the part of the Chekiang people has attracted the attention of the Government, who accordingly addressed a telegram to the Tuchun of Chekiang, asking him about the anti opium movement started by the Chekiang people. In reply, General Yang Shan-teh states that no province has enforced the anti-opium measures more strictly than Chekiang and that as soon as the people heard of the importation of opium into their province for sale, their indignation knew no bounds. General Yang adds that, judging by the popular feelings manifested against the importation of drug in the recent case, he fears that they may be driven to take extreme measures to resist the importation of the drug into that province, if the Government tries to force the drug upon them. In conclusion Tuchun Yang requests the Government to take measures to stop the importation of opium into his province, lest it should give rise to disturbances in his province.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	3/7¼
Demand	3/7 7/16
30 d/s.	3/7 9/16
60 d/s.	3/7 11/16
4 m/s.	3/7 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	155¼
T/T Japan	158
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	86
T/T Java	183½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.86½
Demand, Paris	4.87
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/8⅝
4 m/s. D/P	3/8⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/9
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3 9
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	87⅜
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	5 04
6 m/s. Francs	5.09
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	86⅛
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	173
Demand, Singapore	155¼
On Haiphong	1½% prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	42¾
Sovereign	5.45 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 ½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong 50 cts. sub. par.
" 10 " "
" 5 " $1% prem.
Canton " 5¾% dis.

VISITING
THE HOME OF

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000
Paid up " 22,500,000
(½ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:
In FRANCE... Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON... London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK... Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE
13, Queen's Road, Central
Hongkong

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWOK MAN-FAT,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min	
8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" 10 min	
9.30 "	to 10.00 "	" 15 min	
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	" 15 min	
11.30 "	to 12.30 p.m.	" 30 min	
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 10 min	
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" 10 min	
2.45 "	to 4.00 " Saturdays only	" 15 min	
2.30 "	to 4.00 "	" 30 min	
4.00 "	to 6.00 " Saturdays only	" 15 min	
5.00 "	to 8.00 "	" 10 min	

NIGHT ARS. C

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 "	to 10.30	a.m. Every	15 min
10.30 "	to 11.00	"	10 min
11.30 "	to 12.00	noon "	15 min
12.00 noon	to 12.30	p.m. "	30 min
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30	" "	15 min
2.00 "	to 5.30	" "	15 min
5.30 "	to 6.30	" "	10 min
6.30 "	to 7.00	" "	15 min
7.00 "	to 8.00	" "	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangment at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up $1,250,000.)

[redacted]

SHELLIM & CO.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS,
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver ... $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. H. Hervey ... Chairman.
G. T. M. Atkins, Esq. ... Deputy Chairman.
E. H. Dodwell, Esq. ... L. Fernandez, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. ... J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London Counties & Westminster Bank and Parrs Bank Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of ½% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS,
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Deposits may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed " ... 1,125,000
Paid Up " ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Port Louis (Mauritius), Karachi, Kobe, Lahore, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING,
55, Wall Street, New York.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... $1,713,000.00
H.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.
LONDON OFFICE: 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 334 Montgomery Street.
FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon.
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Gepos, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.
CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE.
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Hongkong Branch, 9, Queen's Road Central.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

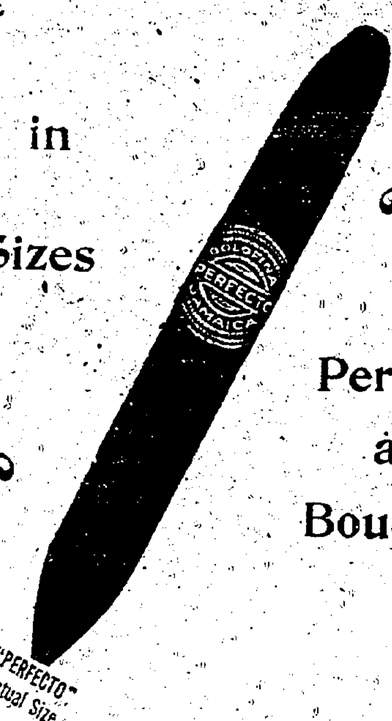
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 28,100,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
Bombay, London, Agencies
Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Shanghai
Chemulpo, Manila, Sydney
[redacted]

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"



Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos and Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

AMERICAN STUDENTS AND BANKING.

Twenty-three Universities Represented in Course.

Forty-four students from twenty-three universities in the country, are enrolled in the training course in banking at the National City Bank this summer according to the *New York Evening Post*. The men have been selected by the various universities in co-operation with the education department of the bank to take then course which has been developed because of the need of specially trained men for the development of American foreign commerce after the war. The need of men who know the language and the customs of the countries in which they may be stationed is constantly increasing.

Students spend their vacation at the bank and take the course possibly for two or three years before finally leaving college and entering the service of the institution. Each year's study and work is credited to them. After graduation a sufficient period of study is required to round out one full year's work in the bank's courses. The student receives a salary during the training period and is advanced upon its completion. Men from the training class have been sent to the various foreign fields and made excellent records.

Universities represented this year are Brown, Catholic, Chicago, Clark College, Colgate, Columbia, Wesleyan, Cornell, De Pauw, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Virginia, Military, Wisconsin, and Yale.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology — A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918—1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery.

A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January, March) 1919 at 8 30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

Happy Negroes.

The negroes at Camp Dodge drafted into the National Army from Alabama were overjoyed at the amount of equipment they were given. One of them was talking to a white soldier about it. "Say, boss," he asked, "do day give us all dese clothes for nothin, without payin' for dem? An' all dese eats three times a day, an' a good bed an' all dem blankets?" He was told that Uncle Sam gives them all these things. "Well, den," says he, "I'm in de Sam Hill if I didn't die I'll be in heaven!"

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 188 & 189.

MASSAGE-HALL
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (DUDDELL STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
Patients Treated in Their Own Homes if Desired.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagtan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien.)

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Ports and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasseriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohmmerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Haiphong—12th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—12th Sept., 8 a.m.

Saigon—12th Sep., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th September.

Japan via Nagasaki—13th Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow—13th Sept., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—13th Sept., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—13th Sept., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th September.

Shanghai and North China—14th Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—14th Sept., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th September.

Tientsin—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

Formosa via Kwalung—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17th September.

Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand—17th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Europe via Suez—18th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 17th Sept., at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 11th. 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly at all stations reporting. In the absence of returns from Japan, the position of the typhoon is uncertain; it probably remains in the vicinity of the Loochoos.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st 80.36 inches against an average of 69.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Sept. 11, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: D'tion.	Winds: Force.	Weather.
V'ostock	6a						
Nemuro	6a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'agima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
W'haiwei	6a	29.86	72	67	n	6	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.83	73	88	n	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.79	75	92	nne	4	o
Sharp P.	"	29.67	82	79	w	2	b
Amoy	"	29.68	82	79		0	o
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	29.63	73	85	w	4	b
Taichu	"	29.62	77		n	4	o
Tainan	"				nnw	6	b
Koshun	"		77		n	4	o
P'dores	"		79		nne	4	b
Canton	6a	29.74	81	78	n	2	b
H'kong	"	29.71	78	91	sw	1	b
Gap Rock	"	29.71			nw	1	c
Macao	"	29.69	77	94	nw	2	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phuliem	7a	29.75	81	97	nw	2	b
Tourane	"	29.75	81		nnw	2	b
C. St. J.	"	29.81	77		wsw	4	b
Aparri	6	29.66	77	86	s	4	r
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"	29.74	79	89	wsw	4	o
Legaspi	"	29.76	79	85	sw	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.79	79	76	sw	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.81	75	94	w	4	o
Surigao	"						
Guam	4.20	29.85			wsw	1	o
Lanuan	6	29.79	78	95	e	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 11, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day—On date at 8 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.67	29.71	29.69
Temperature	84	78	89
Humidity	80	93	45
Wind Direction	E.	S.W.	N.
" Force	3	1	3
Weather	o	b	b
Rain	0.07	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 10th 84
Lowest " " " 11th 78

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 11, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th Sept. to 15th Sept.

			High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	
			h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
Mon.	9	m	10 51	8.1	4 57	2.1
		e	23 11	8.1	16 51	2.1
Tues.	10	m	11 35	8.0	5 39	2.3
		e	[illegible]	8.0	17 33	2.3
Wed.	11	m	0 [illegible]	7.9	6 22	2.5
		e	12 19	7.9	18 16	2.5
Thurs.	12	m	0 [illegible]	7.8	7 [illegible]	2.6
		e	13 [illegible]	7.8	19 [illegible]	2.6
Fri.	13	m	[illegible]	7.7	[illegible]	2.7
		e	[illegible]	7.7	[illegible]	2.7
Sat.	14	m	[illegible]	High Water	[illegible]	Low Water
		e	[illegible]	High Water	[illegible]	Low Water
Sun.	15	m	[illegible]	High Water	[illegible]	Low Water
		e	[illegible]	High Water	[illegible]	Low Water

m morning, e afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. performance
A programme that you cannot afford to miss

THURBER & THURBER
(From the Coliseum Theatre, London.)

GENERAL ALLENBY'S ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM
(The picture of an epoch-making event in the History of the World.)

AMERICAN GAZETTE—No. 78.
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"DADDY'S GIRL."
Booking at ANDERSON'S

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tokwawan, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.)				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.			
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1358	Adjoining Kowloon Marine Lot No. 23, Tokwawan.	As	per	sale	plan	67,910	325	Date

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Laichikok New Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate)				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.			
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1360	Near New Kowloon Marine Lot No. 2 Laichikok	As	per	sale	plan	45,000.0 161,000	6,174 1,380	90,000

LADIES RECREATION CLUB.

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES TOURNAMENT

To be played during October.
Entries close September 30th.

MIXED DOUBLES AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

On SATURDAY September, 30th.
Entries close September 25th.

W. WILKINSON,
Hon. Sec. L. R. C.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street,

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE,

Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 10'

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc.

N.B. The above have been salved from the s.s. *Hongkong* and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view.—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livington and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve, the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, the (Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated the 27th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Geo. Pedder, of No. 2 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, this 11th day of September, 1918.

Hon. Editor.